	Application No.	Applicant(s) YUNLU ET AL.		
Notice of Allowability	09/557,719			
	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Joseph D. Anthony	1714		
The MAILING DATE of this communication app All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85 NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT R of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.31	(OR REMAINS) CLOSED in or other appropriate communities. This application is s	this application. If not includ inication will be mailed in due	led course. THIS	
1. This communication is responsive to		•		
2. The allowed claim(s) is/are 1-14 [renumbered as 1,4-6,2,7]	<u>7-8,3,9-14]</u> .			
3. The drawings filed on are accepted by the Examine	er.			
 4. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority u a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of the: 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * Certified copies not received: 	e been received. e been received in Applicatio	n No	ation from the	
Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONN THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.	of this communication to file MENT of this application.	a reply complying with the re-	quirements	
 A SUBSTITUTE OATH OR DECLARATION must be subm INFORMAL PATENT APPLICATION (PTO-152) which giv 	nitted. Note the attached EXA es reason(s) why the oath or	MINER'S AMENDMENT or N declaration is deficient.	IOTICE OF	
 CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") mure (a) including changes required by the Notice of Draftspers 1) hereto or 2) to Paper No./Mail Date (b) including changes required by the attached Examiner Paper No./Mail Date Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1 each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the sheet in the s	son's Patent Drawing Review s Amendment / Comment or	in the Office action of	e back) of	
 DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT 	sit of BIOLOGICAL MATE FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIO	RIAL must be submitted. I	Note the	
Attachment(s) 1. ⊠ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2. □ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	6. X Interview Su	ormal Patent Application (PT0	O-152)	
 Information Disclosure Statements (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No./Mail Date 	Paper No./r 08), 7. ⊠ Examiner's A	Paper No./Mail Date ⊠ Examiner's Amendment/Comment		
4. Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material	8. ⊠ Examiner's S 9. ☐ Other	Statement of Reasons for Allo	wance	
		Joseph D. Anthony Primary Examiner Art Unit: 1714		

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EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

1. An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

Authorization for this examiner's amendment was given in a telephone interview with Daniel P. Cillo (Reg. # 25,108) on 02/25/04.

The application has been amended as follows:

Claim 1 (amended) A process for producing a stable rare earth tris (organophosphate) solution or a stable rare earth tris (organophosphonate) solution or a stable rare earth tris (organophosphonate) solution or organophosphonate salt solution or organophosphonate salt solution or organophosphonate salt solution or organophosphinate salt solution, prepared by reaction of an acid and a base, with a rare earth salt in the presence of a solvent which is selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon solvents, and mixtures of water and hydrocarbon solvents, [and mixtures thereof,] to form a rare earth tris (organophosphate) solution or a rare earth tris (organophosphonate) solution; wherein said rare earth tris (organophosphate) solution or a rare earth tris (organophosphonate) solution is stable from precipitation for at least about (15) days and contains from about 2% to about 10% by weight of rare

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earth element, and wherein said rare earth tris (organophosphate) solution or a rare earth tris (organophosphonate) solution or a rare earth tris (organophosphinate) solution has a free acid to rare earth element molar ratio of less than or equal to about 5.

Claim 9 (amended) A process for producing a stable rare earth tris

(organophosphate) solution or a stable rare earth tris (organophosphonate) solution or a

stable rare earth tris (organophosphinate) solution comprising the steps of:

- a) reacting an organophosphate salt solution <u>or organophosphonate salt solution</u> <u>or organophosphinate salt solution</u>, prepared by reaction of an acid and a base, with a rare earth salt in the presence of a solvent which is selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon solvents or mixtures of water and hydrocarbon solvents, to form a rare earth tris (organophosphate) solution <u>or a rare earth tris organophosphonate salt solution</u>, having an aqueous phase and an organic phase:
 - b) removing the aqueous phase;
 - c) washing the organic phase with water; and
- d) adding a stabilizing additive selected from the group consisting of: water, acids, ester of acids, glycols (diols) and their ether derivatives and mixtures thereof;

wherein said rare earth tris (organophosphate) solution or said rare earth tris (organophosphonate) solution or said rare earth tris (organophosphinate) solution is stable from precipitation for at least about (15) days and contains from about 2% to about 10% by weight of rare earth element; and

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wherein the reaction temperature for step a) is greater than about 30° C and the stabilizing additive to rare earth element molar ratio is less than or equal to about 5.

Non-elected claims 15-17 are canceled.

2. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

The purpose of amended independent claims 1 and 9 to positively recite "organophosphonate salt solution or organophosphinate salt solution" and "or a stable rare earth tris (organophosphonate) solution or a stable rare earth tris (organophosphinate) solution" is to both CLEARIFY and EXPAND THE SCOPE of the claimed subject matter such that it is commensurate in scope with applicant's intention as set forth on page 4, line 30 to page 5, line 5 of the specification. It must be clearly pointed out that organophosphates have a definitive meaning in the art and DO NOT encompasses organophosphonates or organophosphinates. As such, to clarify the scope of applicant's claims the examiner has proposed the said amendments. Furthermore, the claims as originally filed are indefinite as to what the metes and bounds are to the modifying word "stable" as found in the preamble of each independent claim. The above examiner's amendment of: "wherein said rare earth tris (organophosphate) solution or said rare earth tris (organophosphonate) solution or said rare earth tris (organophosphinate) solution is stable from precipitation for at least about (15) days and contains from about 2% to about 10% by weight of rare earth element;"

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clearly overcomes this indefinite issue and also clearly defines the subject matter of the claimed invention over the prior-art. Support for said examiner amendment is clearly set forth on page 2, lines 5-13 of applicant's specification.

Rare earth tris (organophosphates), rare earth tris (organophosphonates) solution and rare earth tris (organophosphinates) are well known in the art (see the examiner cited prior-art references and applicant's cited prior-art references). In any case, applicant's invention is drawn to a process of making rare earth tris (organophosphate) solution or said rare earth tris (organophosphonate) solution or said rare earth tris (organophosphinate) solution that is stable from precipitation for at least about (15) days and contains from about 2% to about 10% by weight of rare earth element. The solvent in said solutions is a hydrocarbon solvent or a mixture of a hydrocarbon solvent and water. None of the cited prior-art references teaches or fairly suggests a process of making applicant's claimed stable solutions.

The most relevant piece of prior art is the Article entitled: <u>DEHP</u>

<u>complexes of lanthanides (III) and actinides (III)</u> which was cited by applicant. The article teaches a process of making oligomers or mixed ligand complexes of lanthanide(III) (2-ethylhexyl)phosphoric acid that are far more soluble in organic solvents than are the non-oligomers or mixed ligand complexes of lanthanide(III) (2-ethylhexyl)phosphoric acid. The process first involves making a first solution of sodium HEDHP in acetone, making a second solution of La(NO₃)₃ in acetone, and adding the two together and separating the La (HEDHP)₃ precipitate from the solvent, see the bridging paragraph between columns 1-2. This method of making the La (III)

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organophosphate differs from applicant's claimed invention in a number of critical ways:

1) the solvent is acetone whereas applicant's claimed solvents are limited to a hydrocarbons or a mixture of hydrocarbons and water, and 2) the prior-art method does not produce a stable solution as claimed by applicant, because the lanthanide (III) organophosphate is precipitate right away from the acetone solvent. The Article's further disclosed process of making oligomers or mixed ligand complexes of lanthanide(III) (2-ethylhexyl)phosphoric acid are not deemed to be relevant to applicant's claimed method.

Another relevant prior-art reference is Edwards U.S. Patent Number 5,057,627. Edwards teaches alkoxylation process catalyzed by inorganic phosphate salts of the rare earth elements, see abstract, column 4, line 22 to column 5, line 8, and column 8, line 5 to column 9, line 22. Edwards teaches different process of making the rare earth inorganic phosphate salts in the examples. Example 1 teaches preparing a first solution by dissolving LaCl3 in deionized water, preparing a second solution by dissolving sodium orthophosphate in water and than adding drop wise the first solution into the second solution to prepare a lanthanum phosphate precipitate. This examples differs from applicant's claimed invention in that: 1) this method produces an inorganic lanthanum phosphate whereas applicant's method produces rare earth tris organophosphate, 2) the solvent is water whereas applicant's claimed solvents are hydrocarbon or mixtures of hydrocarbons and water, and 3) the prior-art method does not produce a stable solution wherein the lanthanum

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phosphate is stabile suspended in solution as claimed by applicant's invention. Example 6, is similar to example 1 but the solvent used in not water but rather ethoxyethanol and NEODOL, and alcohol. Although these are organic solvents they are not hydrocarbon solvents. Furthermore, the process produces inorangic

lanthanum phosphate salts which are not stably suspended in solution.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Examiner Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the 3. examiner should be directed to Examiner Joseph D. Anthony whose telephone number is (571) 272-1117. This examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. in the eastern time zone. If attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vasu Jagannathan, can be reached on (571) 272-1119. The centralized FAX machine number is (703) 872-9306. All other papers received by FAX will be treated as Official communications and cannot be immediately handled by the Examiner.

> Joseph D. Anthony Primary Patent Examiner

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